

HOME OFFICE.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN PUBLIC-HOUSES.

I N F O R M A T I O N

OBTAINED FROM CERTAIN POLICE FORCES AS TO THE

FREQUENTING OF PUBLIC-HOUSES

BY

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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1907.

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INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM CERTAIN POLICE FORCES

AS TO THE

FREQUENTING OF PUBLIC-HOUSES BY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The letters printed below are replies to enquiries addressed by the Secretary of State to the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis and to the Chief Constables of Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield as to the practice in their districts of women and children frequenting public-houses.

In the following table an attempt has been made to summarise in statistical form the information given in the letters; but the figures in the table must be used with great caution. In the absence of any definite or uniform principle, either in the selection of the premises for observation, or in the nature and method of the observation, it is essential to bear in mind when comparing the results shown in the last column of the table that, for example, as regards one city the figures may represent the extent of the practice in a number of licensed premises known to be most frequented by women and children, while as regards another city they may relate to premises representing various classes of public-houses, and including houses not likely, by reason of their situation, the class of customers, or other circumstances, to be much frequented by women and children. Thus, while the table shows for 472 houses in Bristol 2,441 children, at the rate of 0.43 per house per hour, it has been ascertained that 15 houses account for no less than 1,542 of these children, or at the rate of 8.56 per house per hour.

SUMMARY.

Place.	Number of houses observed.	Period of observation.		Number of women and children entering.		Age of Children.	Average number of Children per house per hour.
		Days.	Average hours per day.	Women.	Children.		
Birmingham ...	10	15	7.48	—*	2,949	Nearly all under six years, the remainder under eleven years.	3.41
Bristol ...	472	14	8.57	—*	2,441	1,879 under five years, all but 22 of the remainder under twelve years.	0.43
Liverpool ...	9	8.55	3.28	7,800	216	75 in arms, the remainder under eight years.	1.25
London ...	23	4†	12.94	39,541	10,746	1,164 in arms, and the remainder under sixteen years.	9.02
Manchester ...	24	12	8	—*	6,973	6,471 under five years, the remainder under fourteen years.	2.89
Sheffield...	5	14	7.85	1,664	1,181	All under six years.	1.79

* In these cases no special enumeration of the women was made, though in Birmingham 2,875 women were observed to go into one house.

† Two of the 23 houses were observed for only two days.

At Leeds, as the result of the observation of 97 houses for a period of 15 days, 21 children under four years of age were found on licensed premises, all but one of the number on Saturday nights.

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FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE, BIRMINGHAM.

13th March, 1907.

SIR,

In compliance with your letter of the 9th March, enquiring as to the practice of women taking infants and young children into public-houses and as to the evil results arising therefrom, I have to report as follows :—

From my own personal observation in Birmingham I can state that the practice amongst women of taking infants and young children into public-houses at all hours from early morning until late at night is general and very extensive.

I cannot state what special evils result therefrom ; but I have seen women giving infants a portion of their beer to drink, and I am told that they do this as it makes the children sleepy and quiet.

In the lower quarters in Birmingham women resort to the public-houses shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning in large numbers, when they are supposed to be doing their shopping, and on these occasions they take the younger children and infants. The same thing occurs late at night, especially on Saturday night.

I am, &c.,

C. H. RAFTER,
Chief Constable.

17th May, 1907.

SIR,

In compliance with your request of the 23rd April, 1907, that a certain number of public-houses should be watched for about a fortnight, to note the apparent age, as well as the number of children brought into them by women going there to drink, I have to report as follows :—

Two public-houses in each Police Division (A, B, C, D, and E), that is ten in all, were watched for portions of 16 days, from Saturday, 27th April, to Sunday, 12th May, on week-days from the hours of 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 6 to 11 p.m., and on Sundays from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m., and from 6 to 10 p.m. with the result that women were seen to bring into these ten public-houses 2,949 young children. Many of these were babies in arms ; others 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years old ; a few 6 and 7 ; and a very small number being 8 years old. One or two were 9 years old, and two 10.

One of the officers, watching one of the houses, reports that he saw 2,873 women going in to drink in the particular house he was watching during the period above referred to.

I am, &c.,

C. H. RAFTER,
Chief Constable

FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE, BRISTOL.

18th March, 1907.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, dated the 5th instant, respecting the practice of women taking infants and young children into public-houses, I regret to say that the practice is carried on to a considerable extent in the poorer districts of the town, especially on Saturday afternoons and evenings, and Sunday evenings.

My personal experience in this matter is entirely backed up by the whole of my superintendents, and we are agreed that the practice of allowing children in public-houses is most disastrous. The lessons which they learn at so tender an age are rarely, if ever, forgotten, and consequently they cannot have the same chance in life as a child brought up in a respectable home.

This matter has not been followed up so closely as would enable me to say that any special evil has resulted to a child under such circumstances, but there can be no doubt whatever that if women could be prevented from taking children into public-houses the homes would not be neglected to such an extent as in some cases they are, and the statistics for drunkenness would be materially lessened in the near future.

I have, &c.,

JAS. CANN,

Chief Constable.

18th May, 1907.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter, dated the 23rd April, 1907, requesting further information as to the extent of the practice of women taking young children into houses licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor to be consumed on the premises, I have to inform you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that observations have been kept in four districts in which the practice seems most prevalent, and for easy reference I will refer to the districts as "A," "B," "C" and "D," and give the figures for each.

District.	Number of houses upon which observations have been kept.	Apparent ages of children.					Total.
		2 years and under.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	9 to 12 years.	Above 12 years.	
"A" ...	123	556	320	170	35	—	1,081
"B" ...	241	96	199	65	44	21	335
"C" ...	50	163	175	61	12	1	412
"D" ...	58	296	234	129	24	—	613
Total ...	472	1,041	828	425	115	22	2,441

The number of the children given in the various districts were actually found in the licensed houses, but undoubtedly eight-tenths of them were taken by their parents to the same houses day after day; and it is quite impossible to get the actual number of children involved without taking a proper census.

Of the total number of children, about one-fourth were found on the licensed premises during the day, the remainder from 6 to 11 p.m.; and the observations in each district were kept up for a fortnight.*

I have, &c.,

JAS. CANN,

Chief Constable

* For an average of nine hours per day on week days, and during opening hours on Sundays.

FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE, LEEDS.

4th April, 1907.

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated 9th of March last, on the subject of the practice of women taking infants and young children into public-houses and the special evils that result therefrom, I have to inform you that observations have been taken with the view to placing you in possession of as accurate information as possible of the extent to which this practice prevails in the city of Leeds, and the result of these observations is as follows :—

It is found that some mothers do take their infants in arms and young children into public-houses, though not to as great an extent as might be supposed. It more frequently occurs on licensed premises which are licensed also for public music, as the entertainment appears to have an attraction for the women. In such cases the women stay and drink, and the atmosphere of the room and the practice which many of them adopt of allowing their children to sip from their glasses cannot but be hurtful to the physical growth of the latter, and, I fear, must cause injury to their moral tone by bringing them in contact with scenes and language that cannot be anything but injurious to an impressionable child. The women appear in some measure to recognise this, for it is unusual to find a child much over three or four years of age in a public-house with its parents, which tends, I think, to shew that the mother only takes the child with her when it is too young to be left to its own devices.

As regards public-houses without music licences, it is principally on Saturday and Sunday evenings that young children are found there with their parent, and but rarely on other days of the week. In one Police Division observations were taken by the supervision officers for a period of 15 days, and in the licensed houses of that Division, numbering 97, only 21 infants—ranging up to three years of age—were found during that period, 20 of the number being found on Saturday nights, 14 of them in rooms licensed for public music.

There is little doubt, I think, that the operation of the Licensing Act, 1902, making it an offence with the liability to arrest for being found drunk in charge of a child under seven years of age has had an excellent effect, and it seems to be at least worthy of consideration whether the Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act, 1901, might not be extended so as to exercise a positive prohibition upon the admission of children under the age of 14 years to licensed premises.

Another question worthy of consideration that arises out of the above facts is the permitting of music and other forms of entertainment in the public-houses. Such entertainments—usually free—undoubtedly attract the women and girls in large numbers, and in that way bring the young children; and so the question arises how far it is to the public interest for public-houses to become, as seems to be the tendency, places of entertainment, or whether they should be what they were originally intended for, viz., places of refreshment.

You have been good enough to ask me to make any observations upon the subject of your letter that may be within my power, and I have ventured to mention these different points as having a direct bearing upon the subject-matter of your letter.

I am, &c.,

G. G. TARRY,
Chief Constable of Leeds.

FROM THE HEAD CONSTABLE, LIVERPOOL.

16th March, 1907.

INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN IN PUBLIC-HOUSES.

SIR,

IN answer to yours of the 9th instant I have the honour to say that this particular question has received special attention from the police for some years and especially during the last twelve months in connection with the larger question of drinking by women.

At their Annual Meeting last year the Licensing Committee requested me to direct the attention of the police to the class of customers to be found in public-houses, for the purpose of finding the houses at which women are encouraged to drink, it being the opinion of the Committee after their inspection of licensed premises that drinking among women was not only widespread but excessive.

Among the reports which I received of circumstances raising the suspicion that some encouragement to drink was given to women, there have been many in which children in arms and other little ones are mentioned. In some instances the police have seen women go in with children, come out at once evidently having been refused drink, leave the children on the pavement outside and go in again to get their drink.

In other cases one woman has been seen to stay outside with her own child and those of her companions, while the latter go in and get their drink, after which she takes her turn.

The licensees here are fully aware of the views of the Licensing Committee, and the steps taken by the police during the past year to impress those views upon licensees have, I am glad to say, produced considerable improvement.

In many houses notices forbidding the presence of children in arms may be seen.

Of the evil consequences of this practice there can be no question, though the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health would be of more value than mine.

I am, &c.,

LEONARD DUNNING,
Head Constable.

1st May, 1907.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter I have the honour to say that, as my hands are somewhat tied by resolutions of the Watch Committee prescribing notice to licensees about special observation, I should, unless the Secretary of State particularly wishes to have fresh information, prefer to give him some of the results of the observation which I had kept last year with the object of finding out the true extent of trade with women.

No. 1.—During 59 hours observation spread over varying times upon five days, 1,813 women entered, 4 had babies in arms, 94 had 99 small children with them. In 14 cases the children were left outside.

No. 2.—During 33 hours upon seventeen days, 1,145 women entered, 48 had babies in arms, 18 had small children.

No. 3.—During 62 hours upon five days, 1,426 women entered, 7 had babies in arms, 29 had young children. In 13 cases the women were refused drink, came out and left the children outside, went in again and were served.

No. 4.—During 16½ hours upon four days, 556 women entered, 52 had small children,—in a number of cases the children were left outside, in 2 they were handed to a man while the women who had been refused went in again and were served.

No. 5.—During 12 hours upon six days, 270 women entered, 4 had babies in arms, 3 had small children.

No. 6.—During 27 hours upon 13 days, 398 women entered, 3 had babies in arms, many had small children.

No. 7.—During 16 hours spread over 10 days, 570 women entered, 4 had babies in arms, 3 had small children.

No. 8.—During 13½ hours upon 11 days, 456 women entered, 4 had babies in arms, 3 had small children.

No. 9.—During 13½ hours upon six days, 566 women entered, 1 had a baby in arms, 2 had small children.

All these houses were under observation, because what the police had seen in the course of their ordinary visits led them to regard them as houses doing a large trade with women; they represent all parts of those neighbourhoods where the lower ranks of working men live, and of course a very considerable proportion of the women entered as messengers for beer for off consumption, though it may be taken for granted that a woman who had her child with her went for drink on the premises.

The views of the Licensing Committee on the subject of children upon licensed premises are so well known to the licensed trade here that I think that the state of affairs disclosed by these figures, objectionable though it is, is a great deal better than it is in many places.

I have, &c.,

LEONARD DUNNING,
Head Constable.

P.S.—I think that it may be taken that a small child means a child of or under the age of seven.

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF THE
METROPOLIS.

15th May, 1907.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th March last, on the subject of the practice of women taking young children into public-houses, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that this practice does undoubtedly exist in working and poor neighbourhoods, particularly on Saturdays. It is evident that the women are attracted by the warmth and glitter of the public-houses, which afford a contrast to the houses in which they live, and in a number of cases they are unable to leave their young children at home as there is nobody to take care of them.

A practice which has been noticed, and which can only have a very prejudicial effect on the after lives of the children, is that of allowing or inducing them to sip the drink supplied to their parents. As regards the bad language which they may hear, it is generally only the youngest children who are taken into the public-houses—too young to understand what they hear. When they are old enough to run about they are generally left to play in the streets with other children.

It is impossible to give statistics indicating the extent to which the practice of taking children into public-houses prevails, as I have no records* from which particulars could be obtained. It may, however, be of interest to note that, during the year ending the 30th ultimo, 1,658 persons were apprehended under the provisions of Section 2 of the Licensing Act, 1902, for being found drunk whilst having the care of children apparently under the age of seven years. Of this total 220 were men and 838 were women.

I am, &c.,
E. R. HENRY.

* Special observation subsequently made resulted in the information contained in following Table:—

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS, as the result of special observation, SEEN to ENTER certain LICENSED PREMISES situated within the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT fully licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor to be consumed upon the premises.

House No.	Period and hours of observation.	Number of persons entering.		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 16.
1	4 week-days from 10 a.m. to closing time	2,341	1,763	976
2	4 " " 11 a.m. " "	1,926	502	149
3	4 " " 11 a.m. " "	3,278	3,108	340
4	4 " " 10 a.m. " "	767	535	90
5*	4 " " 11 a.m. " "	2,882	866	302†
6	4 " " 10 a.m. " "	2,978	2,048	524
7	4 " " 10 a.m. " "	1,694	2,699	618
8	4 " " 11 a.m. " "	2,016	4,085	855‡
9	4 " " 11 a.m. " "	1,988	1,241	539
10	2 " " 11 a.m. " "	1,725	738	99
11	2 " " 11 a.m. " "	696	676	74
12	4 " " 11 a.m. " "	4,169	4,215	1,453§
13	4 " " 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.	4,001	694	173
14	4 " " 11 a.m. to closing time	2,780	925	243||
15	4 " " 5 a.m. " "	6,177	1,897	867¶
16	4 " " 9 a.m. " "	3,909	2,399	652**
17	4 " " 11 a.m. " "	485	102	66
18	4 " " 10 a.m. " "	3,533	3,332	1,389††
19	2 " " 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. } 2 " " 7 p.m. to closing time }	2,427	1,480	208‡‡
20	4 " " 11 a.m. " "	1,464	326	86
21	4 " " 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.	612	97	37
22	4 " " 11 a.m. to closing time	8,001	3,984	813
23	4 " " 11 a.m. " "	4,449	1,729	138

* This house was an on-licensed beerhouse.

† 44 of this number were in arms; 140 with adults; 188 messengers for liquor.

‡ 254 of this number were in arms.

§ 402 of this number entered alone.

|| All with adults.

¶ 186 of this number were in arms.

** 434 of this number were in arms.

†† 156 of this number were in arms.

‡‡ 110 of this number were in arms.

FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE, MANCHESTER.

21st March, 1907.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to refer to your letter of the 9th instant relative to the practice of women taking infants and young children into public-houses, and respectfully submit the following observations thereon:—

It is a common practice in the low-class districts of this city for women to take infants and young children into public-houses. The practice is most prevalent on Saturdays and Mondays, particularly on Mondays, which, in the large manufacturing towns in the north, is the day in the week when women of

the lower classes largely frequent public-houses for the purpose of drinking together. They invariably take with them their infants, and, if their young children are not in attendance at school, they also accompany the mother to the public-house.

A few of the larger brewery firms instruct the licensees to discourage—and in a few instances to refuse to serve—women accompanied by children. The objectionable practice, however, prevails principally in the low class beer-houses, where women with young children mingle in the vaults with the men of the neighbourhood. The example thus set, and the moral atmosphere of a low class tap-room are both most prejudicial to the training of the young children.

The police officers detailed to visit the public-houses in this city are instructed to draw the attention of licensees to any cases coming under their observation of women drinking when accompanied by young children. The action of the police in thus drawing the attention of the licensee to the practice is usually resented by both licensee and customer; and, in many instances, the police officer has been sharply informed by the licensee that it is no breach of the conditions of his licence to serve women even if accompanied by infants.

It does not appear to be the practice for the women to give intoxicating liquor to their children when with them in the public-houses, but on many occasions mothers have been seen to dip their fingers in the intoxicating liquor and by that means give an infant a taste of the liquor.

The practice of taking young children to public-houses does not appear to be so prevalent as it was some years ago, but the observations of the police tend to show that the practice is still very common indeed amongst the lower class of women.

The decrease (if any) in the practice is due to the demolition of the worst slum property, and, indirectly, to the moral effect of the Child Messenger Act of 1901.

I cannot cite any direct cases of evil which have resulted from the practice, but I respectfully submit that, considering the environments of a low class vault or beerhouse, and the profanity and obscenity that characterise the ordinary conversation in such places, the effect upon children cannot be otherwise than most prejudicial to their future career.

I have, &c.,

R. PEACOCK,
Chief Constable.

31st May, 1907.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, relative to the practice of women taking children into licensed houses.

In compliance with your request I have had observations taken between the hours of 2 p.m. and 10 p.m. for a fortnight (Sundays excepted) of six licensed houses in each of the four police divisions of the city, and I have summarised the result upon the enclosed tables.

The houses selected for observation were those at which the practice was considered to be probably most prevalent, and with the exception of two (houses A and T) they were all fully licensed. The women who visited the houses were, generally speaking, of the poorer working class, and as might have been expected, Saturdays and Mondays were the days when the greatest number of women with children visited the houses.

I trust the return will be satisfactory and of value to you.

I have, &c.,

R. PEACOCK,
Chief Constable.

RE PRACTICE OF WOMEN TAKING YOUNG CHILDREN INTO LICENSED HOUSES.

SUMMARY OF RESULT OF EIGHT HOURS' DAILY OBSERVATIONS ON SIX HOUSES in each of the FOUR POLICE DIVISIONS of the CITY of MANCHESTER, from the 6th to the 18th May, 1907 (inclusive), Sundays excepted.

Number of Children

House.	Monday, May 6th.	Tuesday, May 7th.	Wednesday, May 8th.	Thursday, May 9th.	Friday, May 10th.	Saturday, May 11th.	Sunday, May 12th.	Tuesday, May 13th.	Wednesday, May 14th.	Thursday, May 15th.	Friday, May 16th.	Saturday, May 17th.	Total.
House A ...	18	10	11	2	8	19	12	5	8	2	2	15	112
" B ...	15	16	18	8	11	40	24	9	10	19	7	27	204
" C ...	43	27	12	10	11	85	29	14	7	7	3	24	272
" D ...	22	4	9	10	11	42	13	1	7	7	5	52	183
" E ...	65	15	25	15	8	107	88	9	19	21	34	149	575
" F ...	7	5	3	2	6	12	4	—	—	6	6	26	77
" G ...	68	34	23	16	57	127	92	25	50	18	31	154	695
" H ...	100	26	30	38	29	118	76	23	17	33	12	121	613
" I ...	41	15	9	14	9	56	62	14	12	12	21	63	328
" J ...	23	16	20	21	18	60	28	18	21	9	13	33	280
" K ...	32	15	10	10	12	45	34	15	11	9	10	38	241
" L ...	32	15	14	3	11	27	16	—	6	5	7	24	160
" M ...	65	22	11	23	64	132	55	11	19	13	33	194	643
" N ...	99	37	40	29	39	154	50	5	15	24	28	92	612
" O ...	15	18	22	19	29	81	70	13	12	27	94	179	579
" P ...	45	28	19	20	33	78	37	12	4	5	28	112	421
" Q ...	25	22	18	14	16	45	29	5	11	11	14	53	265
" R ...	23	7	7	5	5	56	28	4	3	5	90	34	197
" S ...	46	17	17	12	21	103	29	8	29	21	40	123	466
" T ...	48	25	13	8	29	132	26	10	8	6	27	159	491
" U ...	85	38	23	27	50	70	88	10	21	30	37	102	591
" V ...	53	40	25	25	29	118	45	24	19	20	31	110	540
" W ...	40	21	20	12	11	36	21	8	8	6	9	32	224
" X ...	23	15	12	12	16	28	18	6	11	9	17	39	206
	1,063	488	411	356	533	1,772	974	249	328	325	529	1,955	8,973

Apparent Ages of Children shown in above Returns.

Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-6 years.	6-7 years.	7-8 years.	8-9 years.	9-10 years.	10-11 years.	11-12 years.	12-13 years.	13-14 years.	Total.
35	7	2	17	—	8	1	8	—	7	—	27	—	—	112
77	36	—	46	—	22	—	11	—	5	—	7	—	—	204
50	25	—	80	—	58	—	37	—	13	—	9	—	—	272
41	44	—	44	—	29	—	5	—	6	—	14	—	—	183
82	107	—	225	—	87	—	41	—	16	—	17	—	—	575
25	4	—	24	—	7	—	11	—	—	—	6	—	—	77
108	118	125	90	77	63	20	44	22	26	1	1	—	—	695
174	139	96	75	39	31	21	20	6	9	—	4	—	—	613
119	72	48	21	21	17	12	8	3	5	—	1	—	—	328
79	67	49	23	17	5	13	3	5	2	1	1	—	15	280
36	41	57	26	33	18	13	2	3	3	1	5	2	1	241
23	16	46	25	17	11	11	5	3	1	1	—	—	1	160
128	104	93	68	43	21	31	15	34	13	24	11	32	26	643
118	90	115	82	49	43	36	24	16	9	14	7	5	4	612
126	99	88	64	45	44	32	19	18	11	13	5	12	3	579
58	55	82	52	55	23	27	21	9	12	4	11	9	3	421
42	44	66	35	18	21	7	9	7	7	5	1	1	2	263
48	27	39	31	20	8	5	3	4	3	3	—	3	3	197
59	35	16	43	26	67	6	55	23	37	14	1	47	37	466
2	90	82	83	72	51	21	37	11	20	2	14	6	—	491
51	132	120	117	32	53	15	25	—	6	4	2	4	—	591
225	37	23	34	68	52	47	6	13	7	10	—	17	1	540
19	25	33	38	37	9	11	16	8	1	11	3	8	5	224
13	44	28	25	13	11	16	7	13	12	10	1	11	2	206
1,738	1,478	1,207	1,266	682	759	346	442	198	231	118	148	157	303	8,973

FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE, SHEFFIELD.

12th March, 1907.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 9th March inst., and in reply to apprise you that it is a very common practice in Sheffield for women to take infants and young children into public-houses; and I enclose you herewith as under a statement of proceedings taken in Sheffield during the year 1906, for your information.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. T. SCOTT,
Chief Constable.

1906.

DRUNK IN CHARGE OF CHILDREN.

Apprehended.

—			Proceeded against.	Convicted.	Discharged.
Males	...	...	7	7	—
Females	...	...	19	14	5
Total	...	...	26	21	5

Summoned.

Males	...	...	—	—	—
Females	...	...	5	5	—
Total	...	...	5	5	—

17th May, 1907.

SIR,

ADVERTING to your letter, dated 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to forward you herewith, as requested, particulars of the observations made in this city relating to women taking young children into licensed premises in this city, which I trust you will find is the information you require regarding the matter.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. T. SCOTT,
Chief Constable.

RETURNS of WOMEN with CHILDREN apparently under the age of SIX YEARS seen to enter PUBLIC-HOUSES between 2 and 10 p.m. on WEEK-DAYS, and during opening hours on SUNDAY, from the 1st to the 14th of MAY, 1907.

W. = WOMEN. C. = CHILDREN.

	May 1st.		May 2nd.		May 3rd.		May 4th.		May 5th.		May 6th.		May 7th.		May 8th.		May 9th.		May 10th.		May 11th.		May 12th.		May 13th.		May 14th.		Total.	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
House A ...	2	3	1	1	1	7	7	5	3	3	6	7	0	0	3	5	2	3	16	19	12	15	6	7	1	1	3	3	67	91*
House B** ...	4	4	6	11	12	12	24	24	29	47	21	29	6	7	7	8	9	10	13	15	41	46	24	32	18	19	7	7	220	276
House C ...	18	18	6	6	7	7	33	33	23	23	36	36	23	23	12	12	8	8	12	12	30	30	33	33	26	26	9	9	276	276
House D ...	17	19	3	3	6	6	31	31	16	16	27	28	19	20	9	9	6	6	8	8	28	29	14	14	23	23	17	17	224	232†
House E ...	5	5	1	1	3	3	11	14	8	8	11	15	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	12	13	10	11	5	5	3	3	88	110‡
House F ...	1	1	10	10	20	20	34	34	11	11	12	12	5	5	7	7	10	10	13	13	25	25	14	14	3	3	14	14	179	196§
Total ...	47	50	27	27	54	55	141	151	90	108	113	127	58	60	42	45	38	40	66	71	148	158	101	111	76	77	53	55	1,664	1,181

* This total includes 13 children who entered with men.

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